

The Ottawa Free Trader.

Published Every Saturday Morning.
Nos. 810 and 812 La Salle Street,
(Cudwell-Sherwood Block).
WM. OSMAN & SONS, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
In advance, per annum \$1.50
If not paid till end of three months 1.75
Not paid till end of six months 2.00
These terms will be strictly adhered to.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:
Please be certain that the name (and on your paper indicates the time to which you have paid your subscription. If it does not, please notify us immediately. In keeping these accounts with many different subscribers errors are liable to occur, and we take this method to keep correct accounts with mail subscribers. If true label is not corrected within two weeks after we should have received payment, please notify us, and we will be glad to correct it.

THE FREE TRADER may be obtained at the following places by the single copy, or subscriptions will be taken for any length of time at the regular rates:
R. H. POOLER, ST. LOUIS, ILL.
J. H. TOWNSEND, ST. LOUIS, ILL.
D. B. TOWNSEND, ST. LOUIS, ILL.
GEO. H. HENRIK, for Troy Grove, Ohio and Washington, D. C.
Postmaster at St. Louis.
Postmaster at Kansas City.
Postmaster at St. Paul.
Postmaster at Chicago.
Postmaster at New York.
Postmaster at Philadelphia.
Postmaster at Baltimore.
Postmaster at Cincinnati.
Postmaster at St. Petersburg.
Postmaster at Moscow.
Postmaster at London.
Postmaster at Paris.
Postmaster at Berlin.
Postmaster at Vienna.
Postmaster at Rome.
Postmaster at Naples.
Postmaster at Genoa.
Postmaster at Lyons.
Postmaster at Marseilles.
Postmaster at Algiers.
Postmaster at Tunis.
Postmaster at Constantinople.
Postmaster at Smyrna.
Postmaster at Athens.
Postmaster at Jerusalem.
Postmaster at Cairo.
Postmaster at Alexandria.
Postmaster at Suez.
Postmaster at Port Said.
Postmaster at Haifa.
Postmaster at Beirut.
Postmaster at Damascus.
Postmaster at Aleppo.
Postmaster at Hama.
Postmaster at Latakia.
Postmaster at Tartus.
Postmaster at Sidon.
Postmaster at Tyre.
Postmaster at Tripoli.
Postmaster at Beirut.
Postmaster at Haifa.
Postmaster at Port Said.
Postmaster at Suez.
Postmaster at Alexandria.
Postmaster at Cairo.
Postmaster at Jerusalem.
Postmaster at Damascus.
Postmaster at Aleppo.
Postmaster at Hama.
Postmaster at Latakia.
Postmaster at Tartus.
Postmaster at Sidon.
Postmaster at Tyre.
Postmaster at Tripoli.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1879.
Postpaid.

Ottawa, Ill., August 1, 1888.

W. H. Bartram on the Tariff.

W. H. Bartram, of New York City, the beau ideal and knight errant of prohibition, who has spent the best years of his life in advocating, studying and working against the liquor traffic, gave a series of lectures on the tenets of the prohibition party and the two great leading parties on Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoon. His arguments were logical, forcible and just, and in no instance were the bounds of economics overstepped. He said that the only issue between the Democratic and Republican parties was the tariff, and upon this issue based his address, of which, we subjoin the principal points.

The Democratic party has changed its policy from a tariff for revenue only, and now declares in favor of the tariff so adjusted as not to produce a surplus, with protection to American industries. It is unfair to say that the Democratic party in endorsing the Mills bill is in favor of free trade, for that bill provides a higher average rate of tax than ever demanded by Henry Clay or any protectionist of our nation.

The Republicans propose to so revise the tariff as to check importation. This can only be done by increase of import duties.

No man can deny that these are the positions of the parties fairly stated. If the Democratic policy of relieving raw materials, in whose production but little labor is expended, shall so cheapen the products in America as to enable the manufacturer to largely increase his sales, there can be no doubt that this policy would be beneficial to American labor, for it would involve the employment of a greater number of skilled laborers, while the reduction of labor in the production of raw material would be but very slight.

If, on the other hand, the policy of the Republican party could stop imports, thereby largely increasing the volume of American manufacturing, without increasing the cost of the product to the American producers, there can be no doubt that the result would be beneficial to American workmen. But there can be no protection to the manufacturer which will enable him to secure a higher price for his product. If he secures a higher price for his product, it must increase the cost of living of the laborer that purchases the product. This by so much decreases the net profits of such laborer, unless the farm labor that purchases the manufacturer's product, can sell the product of the farm at a corresponding increase of price to the factory labor, in which case there has been no increase of the net profit of the labor of the nation and it is this that constitutes the nation's growth in wealth.

Heretofore there has been sufficient competition among American manufacturers to keep the prices of the American products down to the lowest possible point of profit. But recently there has been introduced the systems of trusts and combinations by which all products of the leading manufacturers in one line, or in the various lines have been pooled, and thus domestic competition is now for the first time destroyed, and hence a new element of danger is for the first time introduced to the discussion of the tariff policy.

American manufacturers, having secured the combination, have now secured from the Republican party a reversal of its promise by every president from Grant to Arthur, and by the party itself, and instead of a policy for the high tariff as a war necessity, they now demand a higher rate than was rendered necessary to meet the demands of that war, and that for the sole purpose of destroying foreign competition, which will leave American purchaser entirely at the mercy of the American manufacturer, enabling him to charge any price for his product that the trusts may agree upon, and thus the small increased wages, made possible perhaps by the increased duty, will be more than over come by the increased cost of the product.

It is evident that such a course would deprive many laborers of comforts now common in their homes and thus make that policy, which they are now urged to support, a means of still greater oppression of themselves.

It will now be evident that the only difference, between the parties, is one of means, professedly adopted to better the condition of American labor. If this be the only conflict, then is the duty of every American worker to support that policy which promises to relieve him of the

most oppressive burdens and secure for him the largest possible returns for his labor. It is here that the prohibition party lays its claims to the votes of every American work man, for while its tariff policy proposes the relief of food and clothing from duties, it promises such a reduction of duties on other things as will give equal protection to capital and labor employed in American manufacturing. It goes farther, and says it will release the American laborer from a still greater burden, now needlessly imposed upon it. The liquor traffic confers no benefit upon society. Its entire cost must be extracted from the product of labor. The total direct and indirect cost of the traffic is equal to one half of the wages now paid to every man, woman and child employed in productive industry, and it matters not who drinks the liquor, the money to pay for it must come from the labor of American workmen. It is then evident that the prohibition of the liquor traffic would insure labor a greater relief from this oppression than any tariff policy. It therefore becomes a financial policy the most important question of the present campaign.

There is one more thought that needs honest, fair consideration. The claim is made that the country has grown rich under the tariff, and, therefore, the agriculture and other labor of the nation will not be willing to so vote as to destroy this policy. It is true that during the existence of the present tariff there has been a wonderful development, but the ratio in the increase of wealth was greater in decades before the war than since 1860. During the last thirty years there has been a wide destruction of forests, a large exhaustion of mines, and a great decrease in the productiveness of the soil. Much of the nation's present wealth is attributed to the conversion of these natural resources into cash securities or into improvements in the centers of trade. And yet, with all this destruction of natural resources, the forests, mines and farms figure in the census returns as a greater value than they did before this destruction had taken place, so that it must be apparent that very much of our prosperity is due to the conversion of the natural resources into cash capital, instead of to any tariff policy.

As an illustration of this increase of wealth and decrease of natural resources, Mr. Bartram took up the case of the farmers who purchased the grant of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., at \$2.50 per acre, the government also having raised its price along that road. This land, costing \$2.50 per acre, produced thirty years ago twice as much as it does at the present day, and the only increase of wealth to the farmer has been the increased value of the land, now worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre, and while some have money in the bank, the greater number have borrowed money in late years, and mortgaged their lands to keep even with the rest of the world.

Miss Kate Brady, of Grand Ridge, started for Omaha, Neb. last week. Miss Brady will make a short visit in Waltham at her sister's, Mrs. Ira Anderson, and with her brother in Omaha, after which she will take charge of a situation in Omaha that she accepted before leaving here. We wish her success in her new field and hope that, although she is in the West, she will not forget her friends in Illinois, all of whom wish her a pleasant trip and a return in the future.

There will be services both morning and evening, in the First Methodist Church on Sunday, conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. J. Holmes, who is expected home this week after a very pleasant vacation. Sunday School at noon, Young People's Meeting at 6:45 Sunday evening.

BUR.—C. F. Burdick and family of Utica have moved to Ottawa, and will make this their permanent home.

The Magazines.

The August Harper is one of the best issues of the year, both as regards text and illustrations. The opening article is the second part of "A Midsummer Trip to the West Indies" beautifully illustrated. The article on "Holstein-Friesian Cattle," by S. Hoxie, describes the rapidity with which the cow of Dutch extraction has won the heart of the American dairy farmer, and gives the reason therefor. The Holstein's popularity seems well earned, for the record shows that for producing milk she cannot be beaten by any cow in the world. Three illustrations give an excellent idea of the appearance of these cattle. The geographical studies: "The Montagnais," a "Chilwick Ramble" and "Studies of the Great West," are very readable; and there is an abundance of light reading, poetry, etc.

During the coming presidential campaign Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper will be especially interesting and valuable. Thoroughly independent, it will treat all the issues of the campaign with strict justice and impartiality. Written and illustrated by the ablest writers and best artists and engravers the Illustrated Newspaper will be simply indispensable to all who desire to be thoroughly informed. It will be sent to any address six months for \$2 by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 63 55, and 57, Park Place, N. Y.

This weather may be warm, it may be excruciatingly hot, and the man who has the audacity to put on a starched collar and defy the elements only to see it lay down as flat as the Republican party will be after the election in November, does not deserve the sympathies of a large-hearted public—ought not to be caressed as a fond mother soothes her first born. Yet this weather is just what is needed for potatoes and corn. The former have nearly doubled in size during the past ten days, and corn, well it never matured faster, and the ears are large and unless we have a very early

frost (trouble is the only thing we can borrow we are not expected to return) this section will harvest a tremendous crop.

THE RACES.

Some Fast Horses and a Good Track—Some of the Old Fads of the Old Time.

There was not room enough for all the horses, they crowded in so fast. All that were entered, and a number that were not, were here, and the grounds of the driving park presented an interesting and ever varying aspect during the entire week. Each horse, to be well dressed, must have at least four blankets, all of different weights, together with a track blanket, and numerous dusters. These are invariably hung around the walls of the stall, on ropes along the outside, and give the scene a picturesque and lively appearance.

Wm. Flynn, known to the public and the "prophet" as "Score Card Flynn," is here on his ninth tour of the American racing circuits. He published his formula score card on all the tracks in the country, where the patronage is sufficient to warrant the investment. He used to ride for John Morrissey, at Saratoga, until he increased in weight so rapidly that he was compelled to quit, and then went into the programme business. Mr. Flynn takes in each year, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Denver, Omaha, Kansasville, Freeport, Elgin, Columbus, St. Paul, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Grand Rapids, East Saginaw, Detroit, Peoria, Ottawa, Stretcher, Joliet, Chicago, Hornersville, Buffalo, Providence, Hartford, Jersey City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Topeka, Kansas City, Baltimore, Atlanta, Dallas, and again New Orleans, in the order named, and there must be something in it to warrant some of the big jumps he makes every season.

Another familiar figure, and one which whenever seen is an assurance of fair play and honorable decisions, is that of Hon. Charles M. Smith, of Earl. From the time the racing season starts in the gentle spring till the cold weather places the frost on the pumpkin, he is called from one extremity of the country to the other, and no one has yet accused him of giving an unfair decision.

The heat was so intense on the day of the opening, Tuesday, that a rather small audience assembled in the driving park, but to those who came, there was presented such an array of equine talent as Ottawa's track or no other track in the west has seen in years.

The first heat of this race was spirited and caused a great wave of enthusiasm to sweep through the crowd, swelled by recent arrivals to over 2,000 people. Ten good horses had been entered, but the owners of all but five drew their horses before the scoring began, and when the small voice of Smith was heard to say "go," Virginia, closely followed by the field, shot around the first turn. After passing to the back stretch, Virginia and Willard M. drew away, leaving the field bunched. The race down the stretch, between the leaders was a pretty sight, but Willard could not touch the mare, who finished in 2:25, Willard M. 2d, Black Hal 3d, Lottie 4th and Bay Diamond 5th.

Nine, out of eleven entered, went in the first heat of the colts, and the heat was fast for its class. Bessie P. drew the pole, but West Egbert wrestled it from her, and the race assumed the aspect of a procession, finishing, West Egbert, Barberine, Clara Bell, Bessie P., Florida Maid, Godilla, Andeck, Underwood and Perdura, in the order named. In 2:33½, Perdura being distanced for running.

Virginia was passed at the first turn by Lottie P., who maintained the lead during the greater part of the first half, Virginia again taking the pole and keeping it to the wire. Lottie P. falling back to secure place was met by Black Hal, who after a spirited encounter, beat her for second place, with Willard M. 4th, and Bay Diamond 5th—time 2:23½.

West Egbert lead the pole followed closely by Barberine, Godilla, and Florida Maid, who crowded him all the way around and forced him to break under the wire. The tailenders, whose pace was much too slow for the leaders, trailed on behind, Andeck being distanced. They were placed Egbert, Barberine, Godilla, Florida Maid, Clara Bell, Bessie P., and Underwood. Time 2:33½.

Virginia lead, winning the heat and race easily. The fight for second place between Black Hal and Lottie P. was quite spirited, and was the feature of the heat, and Lottie would have taken third, had she not left her feet. Willard M. secured third and Lottie fourth, while Bay Diamond was distanced. The time, 2:26½, was rather slow, considering the time of the previous heats. Following is the

SUMMARY:
Virginia 1 1
Black Hal 2 2
Willard M. 3 3
Lottie P. 4 4
Bay Diamond 5 5
Time, 2:23, 2:23½, 2:26½.

2:50 TROT—3D HEAT.
Egbert lead as in the previous heat, and kept well in advance the full mile, but was set back to second place for pacing. Godilla seemed to find her feet by this time and was given first, the field finishing in procession after, Underwood being distanced. Time 2:37, rather slow.

THE 3YR OLDS.
Diplomacy took the lead in this race, followed by Letta Howe, May Rose, Strathbridge and Rightaway, thus but five of the seventeen colts entered starting. Diplomacy seemed to have a walk away, winning the heat easily in 2:38 with the field in a rather professional attitude.

2:50 TROT—4TH HEAT.
West Egbert, after winning two heats of this race, followed by his bad break in the third heat by being distanced in this heat. Godilla, Clara Bell and Bessie P. made quite an interesting race, coming in in the order named with Barberine fourth, and Florida Maid fifth. Time 2:34½.

THE 3YR OLDS—2ND HEAT.
Diplomacy took the lead, and had not the distance post been placed at twice the usual distance, she would have distanced the field, which followed her in a rather decrepit procession. Time 2:33½.

SUMMARY:
Diplomacy 1 1
May Rose 2 2
Strathbridge 3 3
Rightaway 4 4
Letta Howe 5 5
Time, 2:38, 2:34½.

2:50 TROT—5TH HEAT.
This heat was a little inclined toward the procession during the first half. Godilla leading with Florida Maid a close second, Clara Bell third and a bunched field. On the last quarter, the Maid and Clara closed in, making a good race, which was won by Clara, Godilla second, Florida Maid third, Bessie P. fourth and Barberine fifth. Time 2:37.

The last heat of the 2:50 class was postponed to Wednesday afternoon.

Obituary.

DEACON GEORGE BENNETT.

Deacon George Bennett died of cholera morbus on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, aged eighty-two years. He came to this city twenty-two years ago, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. R. O. Black, in the grocery business, under the firm name of Black & Bennett. The firm continued in business several years, and then Mr. Bennett bought Mr. Black's interest, and run the store alone until 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. W. C. Riale, as Bennett & Riale. The firm was a prosperous one and lasted five years, Mr. Riale taking the store in 1884, and Mr. Bennett retiring from business.

Mr. Bennett was about the city on Saturday and in good health, but at supper on Saturday evening partook freely of stewed green apples, and afterwards drank freely of fresh milk. He then finished this very dangerous proceeding with a cold foot bath before retiring. The acid in the apples curdled the milk, and the influence by the foot bath produced an effect as near to cholera as possible, from which he could not hope to recover.

Mr. Bennett, as a business man and citizen was the soul of honor and integrity, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his death, although at an advanced age, is universally regretted.

CHRISTINA TOBIN.

Christina Tobin, daughter of David Tobin, of North La Salle street, died on Monday evening at six thirty o'clock, of brain fever, aged nineteen years. She was born in this city, and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier Academy, where she finished with high honors.

On Sunday afternoon, July 22d, Miss Tobin, together with a party of friends, walked up to the north bluff, and she became overpowered, but did not show signs of severe illness until Saturday last, when she was taken violently ill, and although the best of medical attendance was called, the case was hopeless.

The funeral took place from St. Columba, of which church she was a constant member, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Deal gently with the young man when he for the first time puts on a stove pipe hat. He is midway between the dawn of reason and self reliance and the relinquishing of a mother's fond caresses and night doses of paragon. Better lay him gently down and fan him for another season and give the conflicting elements a chance for arbitration.

The Aurora Beacon scathingly refers to the death of a seven-year old boy in that city, who was killed in an excavation on the streets by the caving in of the bank, and adds: "the bereaved parents have the sympathy of &c.—and that 'the little urchin' died from effects of internal injuries." There is something sadly pathetic and sublimely sweet in a well-worded and carefully-written obituary.

In answer to casual question,
How easy and truthful to tell it
A cure for the worst indigestion,
To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

The Thirty-sixth Annual State Fair.

The 36th annual Illinois State fair will be held in the beautiful park of the city of Olney, commencing Monday, September 24th, and ending Friday, September 28th, 1888.

The park in which the State fair will be held is admirably adapted to the purpose of holding an exhibition of this character, and for natural attractions and convenience for visitors and exhibitors the location is not surpassed by any fair ground in the State.

The large and ornamental exhibition buildings, stalls, pens, etc., are new and constructed upon the most approved plans. The provisions made for stock and other exhibits are very complete and reflect no little credit upon the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Olney, who have and will continue to spare no pains or expense to meet all reasonable demands of the public for ample accommodations and hospitable entertainment.

The railroad companies have constructed tracks near to the entrance of the city park, and exhibitors can load and unload stock and articles without inconvenience or delay, at the fair grounds.

Ample transportation facilities have been provided for the coming fair, and the rates agreed upon are much lower than heretofore granted by railroad officials who are cordially and heartily co-operating in the work of making the exhibition of the greatest possible benefit to all who may attend.

The superior arrangements for reaching the State fair from all directions will enable persons desiring to attend the same to make the journey to Olney with speed and comfort over well equipped lines of railroad.

The accommodations provided at the hotels and residences by the citizens of Olney, we are assured will be ample and satisfactory to all.

Parties residing at a distance from Olney and desiring lodging for one or more nights during the week of the State fair are requested to write the chairman of the local committee on entertainment at Olney a sufficient time prior to the opening of the fair, and give information as to the extent of the accommodations required.

The premium list has been carefully revised, and the liberal amount heretofore offered largely increased. The entries made for the state races secure the presence at the fair of a large number of the most noted trotting and running horses.

The early indications concerning the extent and quality of the exhibition at the Illinois State fair for 1888 promise an unusually large display of fine live stock, farm products, implements, and other articles usually displayed at agricultural and industrial fairs.

Some were told a Polo farmer that the city council was paying a cent a head for seventeen year old locusts. He gathered a basket full and took them to town and was considerably disappointed that the mayor didn't respond.

On the Fourth about a dozen Minonk boys each purchased a wheel of fortune and set them up in business. The boys were arrested, but a big bag since been done with them. It is possible they will be called upon to answer an indictment before the grand jury.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:
"Central Ave. Cincinnati, O."
Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I save ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully.
F. H. ROWKAMP.
16 Rosette St. New Haven, Ct.
February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. E. L. CLARK.
Athlophoros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.
Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."
THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

NEW TIME TABLE.

NEW TIME TABLE.	
No. 6, Kansas City Night Express.	2:55 A.
9, Omaha & Pacific Express.	3:15 A.
14, Omaha Limited Express.	6:00 A.
10, Peru Accommodation.	7:02 A.
11, Peru Accommodation.	7:02 A.
2, Omaha, St. Paul & Peoria Exp. & Mail.	11:18 A.
8, Oklahoma & Chicago Accom.	3:50 P.
Freight Carrying Passengers.	
26, Omaha & Pacific Express.	7:02 A.
27, Omaha & Pacific Express.	12:50 P.
GOING WEST.	
No. 5, Omaha & St. Paul Night Express.	1:32 A.
7, Kansas City and Peoria Night Express.	2:02 A.
7, Chicago and Oklahoma Accom.	11:28 A.
2, Omaha, St. Paul & Peoria Exp. & Mail.	11:28 A.
11, Kansas City Express.	7:46 P.
10, Peru Accommodation.	8:02 P.
18, Omaha and Chicago Express.	10:07 P.
Freight Carrying Passengers.	
25, Omaha & Pacific Express.	2:15 P.
25, Omaha & Pacific Express.	10:45 P.
GOING SOUTH.	
No. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10 A. M. and leave Chicago at 1 P. M. daily (except on Wednesdays).	
No. 22 carries passengers from Chicago to Ottawa.	
No. 23 carries passengers between Joliet and La Salle.	
No. 25 and 28 carry passengers between Blue Island and La Salle.	
R. R. CANTL, Gen'l Manager	
ST. JOHNS	
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.	
R. F. BERTMAN	
Agent at Ottawa	